

THE MONITOR

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Eight Thousand Colored People in Omaha and Vicinity, and to the Good of the Community

The Rev. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor

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French Leader Honors Negro For Heroic Act

Carried Treasure Safe on Back Three Days Behind German Lines.

SAVES FIFTY THOUSAND FRANCS

Escapes From Foe—First of Turkos Receiving Legion of Honor.

Paris, Oct. 10.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The first and only trooper of the Turkos, or French black troops from Senegal and Algeria, to receive the Legion of Honor from the French government is a thick-set, coal-black, middle-aged infantryman who went through one of the queer experiences of the war. While operations were active at the front a short time ago, it was determined to fall back from a given point, and this Turko was given the small steel safe containing 50,000 francs in government funds to carry back to the new position.

He was given a donkey and started off with the safe and treasure. Suddenly, however, all the plans of removal were interrupted by a German raid, which swept the Turkos and all other troops, with their horses and supplies, into the utmost confusion. Many were killed and the whole force was badly scattered. It was taken for granted that the Turko with the safe and treasure was certainly lost, as even those not burdened with heavy loads had been swept away in the impetuous raid.

Some days later the French outposts were astonished to have the Turko, with the safe on his back, trudge into camp. His donkey had been killed, and for three days he had been inside the German lines carrying a steel safe on his back. He never let go of the safe. When the Turko lines were swept into confusion by the machine gun fire, he first lost his donkey and then with his safe crept under some bushes. The German lines rushed past his hiding place and he was left behind the German lines.

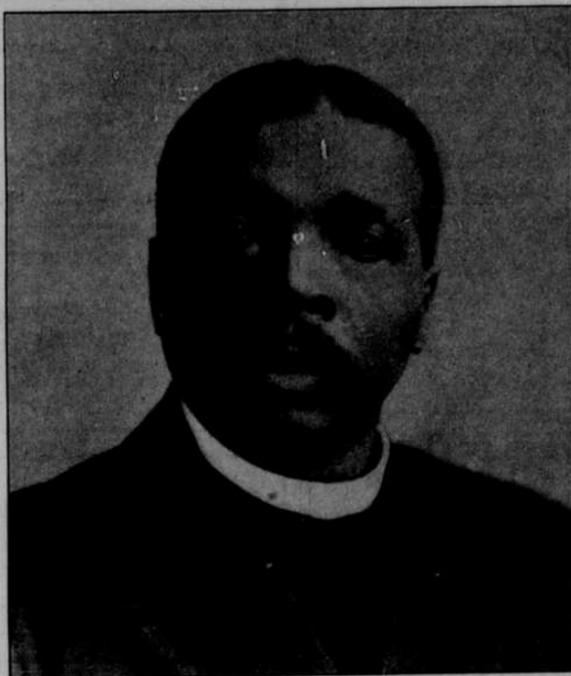
He kept concealed during the day and at night, with the safe on his back, picked his way forward through the German rear guard to some new hiding place. This was kept up until at last he trudged into the French camp and laid down the safe and treasure before the astonished French colonel.

They gave him the Legion of Honor, and the whole regiment was drawn up as he received it from the representative of the government, who gave the accolade, or kiss of honor, on his coal-black face.

"I never deceive my wife." "You deserve credit for that." "No, the credit belongs to her." "How so?" "I'm unable to spin a yarn she can't see through."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Think On These Things

"THE THING THAT GOES THE FARTHEST TOWARDS MAKING LIFE WORTH WHILE, THAT COSTS THE LEAST AND DOES THE MOST, IS JUST A PLEASANT SMILE."



THE REV. WILLIAM TATE OSBORNE, M. A.
Pastor St. John's A. M. E. Church.

Atlanta Policeman Shoots A Ten-Year-Old Boy

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 22.—The wanton carelessness and brutality of the average Atlanta policeman is strikingly shown in the act of Mounted Officer C. H. Brannan, who, on Wednesday afternoon, October 6, shot Edward Shepard, a little 10-year-old Negro boy, who was carrying lunch to his brother, who works in Block's candy factory.

The policeman had absolutely no case against the boy, who, with a companion, was passing near the junction of the A. B. & A. railroad and West Hunter street, with a loaf of bread wrapped up under his arm. Officer Brannan reported that he saw the two Negro boys with bundles and commanded them to halt. They did not halt and the policeman fired, as he claims, to scare the boy, expecting the bullet to strike a stone wall near by. Instead, the bullet struck the boy in the back, passing entirely through the body.

Brannan took the boy to the corner of Magnolia and Mangum streets and called a Grady hospital ambulance. Shepard was taken to the Grady hospital and is in a critical condition. It is not expected that he will live.

Brannan, of course, continues on duty, ready to shoot down some more infant Negroes.

"If I could get some one to invest a thousand dollars in that scheme of mine, I could make some money."

"How much could you make?"

"Why, a thousand dollars."

Special Pullman For Three Colored Students

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 22.—Because a white man, coming from Louisville, Ky., objected to the presence of three young colored people in the Pullman car, the Louisville & Nashville railroad put on a special sleeper for the accommodation of three young colored students, from Louisville to Atlanta, Tuesday, October 5.

Miss Louise Matthews, daughter of Prof. W. B. Matthews, principal of Central high school; Miss Willie Mosee, daughter of Revenue Agent William Mosee, and Rufus McKinney, all of Louisville, were en route to this city to enter Atlanta university. Their railroad tickets had been purchased and Pullman accommodations secured, but when they entered the Pullman car at the L. & N. union station, Tenth and Broadway, Louisville, a Georgia cracker on his way back home entered an objection to riding in the same car with the three young folks.

After a delay of thirty minutes, another sleeper was put on, and the young students were invited into it. As interstate passengers, they were entitled to the service, but the prejudiced attitude of the Georgia cracker made it cost the railroad more than \$100. They were accorded every courtesy by the train and Pullman officials.

Perfection consists not in doing extraordinary things, but in doing ordinary things extraordinarily well.

"The Star of Ethiopia" A Striking Pageant

History of the Negro Race, Depicted in Five Symbolic Scenes, Wins Hearty Applause.

PROF. DU BOIS THE AUTHOR

Spectacle, Presented Under Auspices of Horizon Guild of New York, an Inspiration to the Race.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 22.—Beginning with the prehistoric ages and ending with a prophecy of a future of happiness, peace, progress and prosperity, "The Star of Ethiopia," presented at the American League ball park, under the auspices of the Horizon Guild of New York, held the attention of several thousand persons at each performance. With symbolic music and dances, and a brilliant display of costumes, the history of the Negro race was presented in such manner as to bring forth frequent and hearty applause.

Large searchlights were used to illuminate the actors and actresses. The size of the ball field enabled them to move about with a freedom which added greatly to the realism of the pageant. Even with the large size of the erstwhile stage taken into consideration, the 1,000 or more participants were sufficient to give a vivid impression of savage hordes swarming into Egypt, or of the Union armies sweeping into the South and liberating the slaves.

The First Scene.

Five scenes are used to depict the history of the Negro race. In the first the discovery of how to weld iron is the principal feature. Here the aborigines take their first progressive step, through learning the use of the wonderful metal.

In the second scene the more primitive men are seen mixing with the mulattoes of Egypt. Rushing out of the wilderness with their spears, ready to slay, the warriors are halted, apparently through the civilization which greets their eyes. They exchange greetings with the Egyptians, and the result is an intermarriage of the races. Here the "Star of Ethiopia" is shining brightly.

This is followed, in the third scene, by the culmination of the African civilization in the years between 200 A. D. and 1500 A. D. Here the champions of diverse religions battling for supremacy weaken the entire race, the weaker party of worshipers being sold into slavery.

The Liberation of the Slaves.

Next is shown slavery in America. Under the lash of the slave overseer the men and women are seen at work until they are liberated through the civil war.

In the final scene the colored people are seen gathering the fruits of freedom. They are shown in various activities, largely of a recreative nature. Even here the ghosts of slavery con-

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